# This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations and is not a part of the Official Record

### BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

## IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents will not correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problem Mailbox.

Japanese Laid-Open Patent

Laid-Open Number:

SHO 58·155774

Laid-Open Date:

September 16, 1983

Application Number: SHO 57-38769

Filing Date:

March 11, 1982

Applicant:

SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.

#### SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

#### Semiconductor Device

- 2. Scope of Claims
- 1. A semiconductor device in which a first electrode comprising a substrate or a conductive layer on said substrate, one conductive type of a first non-single crystal semiconductor layer formed on said electrode, a second and a third non-single crystal semiconductor layer having a lower impurity density than said semiconductor layer and a fourth semiconductor layer having a conductivity type opposite to the counterpart of the first semiconductor layer are laminated and formed, a semiconductor device characterized by comprising said second semiconductor layer and said third semiconductor layer, said second and third semiconductor layers being provided with a IP-junction, a IN-junction and a P-Njunction.
- 2. A semiconductor device according to claim 1 wherein said photoelectric converter is provided with either a PIN-N-junction and a NIP-P-junction from the light irradiation surface side.
  - 3. A semiconductor device according to claim 1 wherein either a P-type

semiconductor or an N-type semiconductor has a P-type conductivity or an N-type impurity density of 7 x  $10^{16}$  to 1 x  $10^{18}$ cm<sup>-3</sup> while an I-type semiconductor has an impurity density of 5 x  $10^{16}$ cm<sup>-3</sup>.

4. A semiconductor device according to claim 1 wherein said I-type semiconductor layer has a thickness of 100 to 2000 Å while said P-type or said N-type semiconductor layer has a thickness of 0.6 to 0.1 Å.

### 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to a semiconductor device using a non-single crystal semiconductor, and more particularly to a semiconductor device having an IP-junction, an IN-junction and a P-N-junction by laminating so-called substantially intrinsic semiconductor layer (hereinafter simply referred to as an I-layer or an intrinsic semiconductor layer) intrinsically or artificially free from laminate doping of a P-type or an N-type impurity and a P-type or an N-type semiconductor layer, the semiconductor device having a semiconductor layer for generating photo-electromotive force (hereinafter simply referred to as an active semiconductor layer) for generating electron-hole pair by light irradiation.

An object of the present invention is to provide an photo-electric converter providing a PINN-junction and NIPP-junction from the side of light irradiation surface to substantially lengthen a life time of a few carriers in an active semiconductor layer and to finally output a large amount of current.

The present invention relates to a method for fabricating a semiconductor device characterized by:

connecting and providing four reaction chambers for laminating a first, a second, a third and a fourth non-crystal semiconductor layers to form a PINN-

junction and a NIPP-junction in place of fabricating these semiconductor layers in the same reaction chamber;

forming a first semiconductor layer;

subsequently forming a second semiconductor layer on said first semiconductor layer without exposing to the atmosphere the substrate having a formed surface on an adjacent reaction chamber by repeating the aforementioned step;

forming a third semiconductor layer on the second semiconductor layer by repeating the aforementioned step; and

forming a fourth semiconductor layer on the third semiconductor layer by repeating the aforementioned step.

The present invention relates to a method for forming a semiconductor device by connecting the four reaction chambers. The present invention is intended to remove adhesives such as moisture, air or the like on the first semiconductor layer prior to the formation of the first semiconductor layer, and to provide a first preparatory chamber for shielding the atmosphere to prevent the contamination of the atmosphere (air, particularly oxygen and water) and a second preparatory chamber for preparatory heating, the second preparatory chamber being intended to remove adhesives on the substrate.

Heretofore, with the photo-electric converter having a PIN-junction formed by the laminating process using the plasma CVD, in particular, the glow discharge process, there are known patent applications entitled "Semiconductor Device for Generating Photo-electromotive Force" (Japanese Unexamined Patent Application No. HEI 51-890 and Japanese Unexamined Patent Application No. SHO 49-71739 filed on June 20, 1974) filed by the applicant of the present invention. Further, a patent application entitled "Semiconductor Device" (Japanese Unexamined Patent

Application No. SHO 52-16990) is also known. However, the aforementioned patent applications do not disclose at all the detailed items of an I-layer as an intrinsic semiconductor layer in these semiconductor device while indicating that the I-layer is a low impurity density layer compared with a P-type or an N-type semiconductor layer sandwiching the I-layer.

The present invention is concerned with an photo-electric converter fabricated by laminating semiconductor layers on the formed surface, characterized in that the inside of the photo-electric converter is formed by laminating at respective reaction chamber an I-type semiconductor layer having an impurity density of only  $5 \times 10^{16} \text{cm}^{-3}$  or less, and a P-type or an N-type semiconductor layer doped with an impurity having a density of  $7 \times 10^{16}$  to  $1 \times 10^{18} \text{cm}^{-3}$  so that respective impurities do not contaminate as a result of further investigation of the active semiconductor layer. As a consequence, the present invention is characterized in that this active semiconductor layer is opposed to an electron or a hole in a laminating manner. At the same time, the present invention is characterized in that a few carriers out of carriers generated by the light irradiation is likely to be drifted to the electrode, and the life time of carriers is prolonged.

Further, the present invention is characterized in that the first and the second preparatory chambers are provided to remove oxygen doped in the semiconductor so that the density of the oxygen is set to 1/3 of the conventionally known density of 1 to 20 x 1011cm<sup>-3</sup> or less, and more preferably 1/10 to 1/50 thereof with result that a silicon oxide insulating component is removed, and the life time of carriers as the semiconductor is prolonged.

Further, a method for laminating independently each of semiconductor layers is described in a patent application entitled "Semiconductor Device"

(Japanese Unexamined Patent Application No. SHO 53-152887 filed on December 10, 1958) and a divisional application thereof entitled "A Method for Fabricating a Semiconductor Device" (Japanese Unexamined Patent Application No. SHO 56-55607 filed on April 15, 1981) both of which are filed by the applicant of the present invention. Although these patent applications describe an independent connecting mode plasma CVD, they do not describe that the active semiconductor layer is further divided into a plurality of layers to form an IP-junction and an IN-junction, or further developed IP-P-junction, or a PIN-N-junction. The present invention provides a further development thereof and is characterized in that the conversion efficiency as the photo-electric converter is further improved by 4 to 6% from the conventional 6 to 8%/cm² to be set to 10 to 14%/cm² (an intrinsic conversion efficiency of 5 cm² at the illumination light having an AMI of 100 mV/cm²).

In an photo-electric converter of the present invention, either the P-type or the N-type semiconductor layer, particularly either the P-type or the N-type semiconductor layer on the incident light side is formed into a wide energy band compared with the active semiconductor layer thereby preventing an increase in the loss of absorbed illumination light at the semiconductor layer.

As a semiconductor device in which this energy band is continuously joined and a window structure is provided with respect to either the P-type or the N-type semiconductor layer, a patent application entitled "A Semiconductor Device" filed by the applicant of the present invention (US Patent No. 4,239,554 published on December 6, 1980 and US Patent No. 4,254,429 published on March 3, 1981) is known. The present invention is a further development of the application of the invention filed by the applicant of the present invention.

The present invention provides an unpaired bond neutralization effect by allowing such a semiconductor layer to contain hydrogen or a halogen element such as fluorine, chlorine or the like for recombination center neutralization at a density of 0.1 to 20 mole% and alkaline metal element such as lithium or the like at a density of  $10^{15}$  to  $10^{17}$ cm<sup>-3</sup>. At the same time, the present invention is made of a laminating structure in which a semi-amorphous (half non-crystal) semiconductor (hereinafter referred to as a SAS) having a crystallinity (short range order crystallinity) with a size of 5 to 2000 Å typically 5 to 100 Å and an amorphous (non-crystal) semiconductor (hereinafter referred to as an AS) having no such short range order crystallinity are laminated in layers.

In accordance with the present invention, the N-type semiconductor layer on the light illumination side in the photo-electric converter is formed as SAS to reduce the absorption of the incident light, and further an intrinsic semiconductor adjacent to the aforementioned semiconductor layer is formed as an SAS. Then, the life time of the carriers on the incident light side is prolonged, and an intrinsic semiconductor layer in which AS or SA is contaminated in a step-like or a continuous manner is laminated, and an inside electric field is spontaneously provided to further the improvement of the photo-electric conversion efficiency.

With respect to the SAS, Japanese Unexamined Patent Application No. SHO 55-026388 filed on March 3, 1980 (semi-amorphous semiconductor) filed by the applicant of the present invention is known. Further, as an invention in which this SAS is used to provide a PIN-junction photo-electric converter, Japanese Unexamined Patent Application No. SHO 56-008699 filed on January 22, 1981 (photo-electric converter) is known.

The present invention will be explained hereinafter in conjunction with the

drawings.

Fig. 1 shows an outline of a plasma CVD system required for the practice of the present invention.

In other words, a substrate (1) is in parallel with the flow of a reactive gas flowing from the upward direction to the downward direction in reaction furnaces (25) through (28) in which an insulating holder, for example, a quartz holder (board) (2) is held, and the substrate (1) is placed in a parallel direction with respect to the discharge of the electrode with respect to a high frequency energy (4). Regarding the reactive gas, a silicon gas (SixH<sub>14</sub> x  $\geq$ 1) is supplied from (5), (9), (13) and (17), diboran (B<sub>1</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) which is a P-type impurity is supplied from (6), phosphine (PH<sub>4</sub>) which is an N-type impurity is supplied from (18), hydrogen or helium (He) which is a carrier gas is supplied from (8), (11), (16) and (20). Further, a dopant having a wide energy band, for example, methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) is supplied from (7) and (19). Diboran which is diluted with 10 to 100 PPM with silane is supplied from (10) and (14). Further, in the same manner, phosphine which is diluted to 10 to 100 PPM with silane is supplied from (11) and (15).

These gases are supplied from a discharge port to the reaction chamber of the reactive gases and electrodes (51), (52) and (53) for the plasma generation to reaction chambers (25), (26), (27) and (28). When these reactive gases are discharged to the reaction chambers, electro-magnetic energy is applied to activate and dissolve these gases with the result that reaction products are accumulated on the formed surface. In this reaction chamber, electro-magnetic energy such as direct current of up to 20 MHz, for example direct current having a frequency of 500 KHz, and 13.56 MHz is added to the electrodes (2) and (3). Further, the

substrate (1) having a formed surface is heated to 100 to 500°C, typically to 200 to 300°C with an infrared ray furnace (4) so that a large number of substrates can be treated.

In the beginning, the substrate (1) is placed in a preparatory chamber (23), and the preparatory chamber (23) is evacuated with a rotary pump (30). To set the pressure in the preparatory chamber (23) to the atmospheric pressure, nitrogen is introduced from (21). After the preparatory chamber was evacuated, the substrate (1) is moved to the third preparatory chamber provided adjacent to the first preparatory chamber and heated to 200 to 400°C with a infrared ray lamp by opening the gate (56). After the substrate (1) is moved to the third preparatory chamber, the gate (56) is closed again. After the pressure in the first preparatory chamber is set to the atmospheric pressure by introducing nitrogen from (21), another substrate is introduced. By the repetition of the aforementioned operations, the substrate in the first preparatory chamber is moved and introduced into the second preparatory chamber while the substrate in the substrate (1) in the second preparatory chamber (24) is moved and introduced into the first reaction chamber (23). Further, the removal of the absorbed oxygen and water by evacuation and heating after removal of the air by the evacuation in the first preparatory chamber enables to lower the density of oxygen in the semiconductor layer further to 1/3 of the conventionally known level of 1 to 3 x  $10^{18}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> or less, typically even to  $1 \times 10^{17} \, \text{cm}^{-3}$  to  $5 \times 10^{15}$  which is 1/10 or 1/30 of the conventional level.

Needless to say, an attempt is made to secure the vacuum leak from the outside in each reaction chamber to

10.3 torr or less.

As described above, a  $SixO_{1-x}$  film (0 < x < 1) having a P-type is formed to a thickness of 200 Å or less, typically 30 to 160 Å followed by evacuating the first and the second reaction chamber to move the substrate having a formed surface to the second reaction chamber. The substrate placed in the second reaction chamber (26) is moved to the third reaction chamber (27), the substrate placed in the third reaction chamber (28) is moved to the fourth reaction chamber (28), the substrate placed in the fourth reaction chamber (28) is moved to the third preparatory chamber (29), and the substrate placed in the third preparatory chamber is taken out from another gate (57) to the outside after the gate (56) is completely closed.

Fig. 2(A) shows a vertical cross sectional view of the second reaction chamber (26). After the P-type first semiconductor layer (44) is formed, an I-type second semiconductor layer (45) is formed to a thickness of 100 to 2000 Å, typically to a thickness of 200 to 500 Å When this I-type layer forms the second semiconductor layer, an impurity for forming the first semiconductor layer contaminates into the I-layer to a depth of 50 to 100 Å the second semiconductor layer is formed to a thickness of 100 Å or thicker. An effort has been made so that the P-type impurity and the N-type impurity does not directly contaminate with each other at a density of 5 X 1016 cm-3 or more.

This I-type semiconductor layer is extremely important for forming a depletion layer and for promoting the movement of carriers to the electrode by a drift.

Further, after the above-mentioned operation, in the third reaction chamber (27), the N-type third semiconductor layer (46) shown in Fig. 2(A) is formed to a thickness of 0.1 to 0.6 †. Further, in the fourth reaction chamber (28), the N-type fourth semiconductor layer (47) is formed to a thickness of 100 to 500 Å This

semiconductor layer is also formed into a  $SixO_{1-x}$  (0 < x  $\leq$  1) in which this Eg is set to 1.8 to 2.5 eV to provide the BSF (depletion layer electric field in the reverse direction) to a few carriers. Further, in the I-layer (45) and the N-layer (46), the aforementioned amorphous silicon is used to set to 1.5 to 1.8 eV.

After four semiconductor layers are formed as described above, an organic resin mold (49) such as epoxy, polyamide or the like coats the semiconductor layers to a thickness of 100 to 500 Å for the electrode (48) and for the improvement of the moisture resistance.

Referring to Fig. 2(A), as the substrate, a light transmitting substrate (40), for example, a glass or polyamide resin is used. All or Cu is provided on a typical substrate or a bulk thereof doped with Ni having a depth of 5 to  $20\,\mu$ , or No added with B or P to provide an embedded electrode (41). Further, on the upper surface, a transparent conductive film (43) may be a two-layer film formed by laminating ITO (indium oxide + 3 to 10% of tin oxide) with tin oxide, antimmon oxide or a mixture thereof.

This transparent conductive film is formed to a thickness of 50 to 200 Å in such a manner that when the semiconductor contacting the transparent conductive film is a P-type semiconductor as seen in this embodiment, the transparent conductive film contacts an antimmon oxide (Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or Sb<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) which is a V value transparent conductive film, and the ITO is provided on the base of this conductive film so as to improve the conductivity of this conductive film, which contribute to the improvement of the conversion efficiency of the photo-electric converter, and particularly to an increase in current. Then, when the ITO is allowed to contact the P-type semiconductor, the current which was on the order of 5 to 10 mA can be largely increased to 13 to 20 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>. As a consequence, antimmon becomes a

recombination center of a hole in the P-type semiconductor with the result that a electric series resistance at this interface can be lowered.

The energy band width corresponding to Fig. 2(A) obtained in the aforementioned manner is provided by adding corresponding reference numerals in Fig. 2(B).

As apparent from the drawings, the active semiconductor layers (41) through (46) can efficiently supply holes which are a few carriers in this case to the P-type semiconductor layer (44) with a high potential difference between (44) and (46). In particular, to provide a spread of the depletion layer at an intrinsic semiconductor layer (48) located in the vicinity of the illumination light and a high electric field strength, an N-type semiconductor layer (46) is provided so that the carrier generated by the light irradiation at the semiconductor layer (46) provides a drift of few carriers to the P-type semiconductor layer including an aid of BSF effect. As a consequence, although only an efficiency of 5 to 7% /cm² can be obtained in the conventionally known PIN semiconductor, 10 to 12% higher conversion efficiency can be obtained with an AMI by adopting a PIN N-junction structure. Further, with a large substrate having an area of 10 cm², 7 to 10% practical conversion efficiency can be obtained at an open voltage of 0.9 to 0.95 V and a short circuit current of 16 to 20 mA including the aid of the auxiliary electrode (41).

Fig. 3 shows an example in which the substrate (40) is made conductive and is formed of, for example, stainless steel. In the same manner as Fig. 2(A), on the upper surface of the substrate, the first semiconductor layer, the second semiconductor layer, the third semiconductor layer and the fourth semiconductor layer are provided in such a manner that the semiconductor layers and the P-type

semiconductor layers (44), (45), (46) and (47) are laminated on each other. The semiconductor layers are provided with the ITO transparent conductive film (45), an auxiliary electrode (41) and the resin mold (49).

5. **34** 5. 5.

The corresponding energy band view taken along line A-A' is shown in Fig. 3(B). It is different from the case shown in Fig. 2(A). Due to light irradiation from the upward direction, the N-type semiconductor layer (47), the I-type semiconductor layer (46) and the P-type semiconductor layer (44) are provided. In such a case, at the time of the formation of the film, the P-type semiconductor layer has an extremely low impurity density of 5 x  $10^{16}$  to 1 x  $10^{19}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> so that it is impossible to form 5 to 10 PPM (hydrogen dilution) due to the reaction between diboran and bomb in the bomb. Consequently, the present invention is further characterized by using bomb in which 10 to 100 PPM of diboran is doped in silane. In this manner, the P-type semiconductor layer (45) with controllability can be prepared. Here, the contamination of the P-type impurity by automatic doping from the first semiconductor layer is inhibited. Consequently, in accordance with the present invention, as shown in Fig. 1, the first reaction chamber (25) for the P-type semiconductor layer and the second reaction chamber for the P-type semiconductor layer are made independent. In particular, when carbon is doped into the P-type semiconductor layer (44), it is extremely important that the carbon partially (locally) contaminates the P-type second semiconductor layer, thereby preventing the electric conductivity. Consequently, the second semiconductor layer (45) comprises a primary component such as germanium or a mixture thereof. Then an attempt is made to prevent as much as possible the contamination of either carbon, oxygen or nitrogen into the semiconductor layer at a density of 3 x 1019cm-3 or more which worsens the electric recombination

degree.

Thus, in the case as shown in Fig. 3(B), the conversion efficiency of more than 10% can be obtained in the same manner as shown in Fig. 2.

Other methods for fabricating the semiconductor are the same as described with respect to Figs. 1 and 2.

In the above description, the semiconductor layer incorporates one PIN-N junction or one NIP-P junction. However, the above process is further repeated to continuously connect to a PIN-NPIN-N junction or a PIN-NPIN junction from the side of the light irradiation surface so that the front IN-active layer is set to 1.6 to 1.8 eV with the amorphous Bi while the rear side is set to 1.0 to 1.6 eV with  $\text{SixO}_{1\cdot x}$  (0  $\leq$  X  $\leq$  1) to attempt to increase an open voltage. Further, the same thing holds true of the case in which the NIP-P junction, the NIP-PNIP-P junction, or the NIP-PNIP junction is adopted with respect to NIP-P-junction.

As apparent from the above explanation, in accordance with the present invention, the semiconductor layer is formed of IN junction, IP junction, the N·P·· P· junction, the P·N··N· junction, the IP·P·· junction, or the NIP·PNIP junction so that the semiconductor layer has a lower impurity density than a P·type or an N·type semiconductor layer in the prior art. Additionally, when the semiconductor layer is formed of IN junction, the density of oxygen, carbon and nitorogen is set to 3 x 1017cm or less of a measurment by IMA. Further, the contamination of II value impurity and V value impurity are avoided. Additionally, the life time of a few carriers is prolonged by providing either P+ or N·type. Further, all of I·type. P+·type and N·type are independently formed in the reaction chamber with the result that a large area type photo-electric converter can be fabricated having a high conversion efficiency of more than 10%. In this respect, it is believed that the

industrial value of the photo-electric converter of the present invention is not small.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows an outline of a fabrication of a semiconductor device used in the present invention.

Figs. 2(A) and 3 (A) show vertical cross sectional views of the photo-electric converter of the present invention.

Figs. 2(B) and 3(B) show energy band views corresponding to Figs. 2(A) and 3(A).

Patent Applicant:

SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.

Representative: Shunpei Yamazaki

## 公開特許公報(A)。 昭58—155774

Mint. Cl.3 H 01 L 31/04

識別記号

**庁内整理番号** 7021-5F

②公開 昭和58年(1983)9月16日

発明の数 1

60半導体装置

番21号株式会社半導体エネルギ -研究所内

②特

と音伝 梦え ラブ

顧 昭57-38769

①出 願 人 株式会社半導体エネルギー研究

🚊 🚊 / 😉 ❷出

願、昭57(1982)3月11日

**⑦**発 明 者 山崎舜平

A L A T A L A A 東京都世田谷区北烏山7丁目21

東京都世田谷区北烏山7丁目21 / 東京都世田谷区北烏山7丁目21

. 1. 発明の名称

"半導体裝置。

不純物濃度が7×10~1×10cmを有し、I型 \_ 半導体は 5×10 cm 以下の不純物濃度を有す るととを特徴とする半導体接受。

4. 特許請求の範囲第1項にかいて、I型半 

。 の電板と、鉄電板上に一端電型の第1の非 たは B 型の半導体層は 0.6~0.1 # の厚さを - 単結晶半導体層と、数半導体層に比べて低 - 有することを特徴とする半導体装置。 不鈍物濃度の第2、第5の非単結晶半導体 層と、貧記第1の半導体層とは逆導電型の 第4の非単結晶半導体層とを表層して設け 3.発明の評議な説明

**、人・・・ たた電変換装置において、前記部をおよび** 

カラ 東東 摩護体験関係領力を 単語で シテッチュ

は『聖牛導体は?または『霊の導電型用の

本発明は非単語品半導体を用いた半導体装置 ○ 品次 3 天祭 5 の半導体層が 5 P。 I F。 P I 接合を有し 。 特に先駆射により電子・ホール対を発生する先 - st c で 取けられたことを特徴とする単導体装置。 - 超電力発生用単導体層(以下単に活性単導体層 - アネッ豊計論水の範囲第3項化かいて、光電安 - , という)を有する実性または人為的化すせたは 大 狭義症は光原針面何上 D PISE または SIPP 、 当盟の不統領を被用的に抵加しないいわ る実 本日 25 大 接合を有して設けられたととを辞載とする 5 g 、質的K 実性の半導体器 (以下単K I 層または単 A ボ K 具性半導体層という) かよびア温えたは M 温 . 単導体層を表層してエデエデテデ装合を有せしめ た半導体装置に調する。

本発明は光電変換到 光照射面偶より PINN NIPP 接合を有せしめ、活性半導体層にかける 少数キャリアのライフタイムを実質的に長くして、ひいては大電流出力を有せしめることを目的としている。

本発明は第1、第2、第4を接着を ・ 第3、第1PP 接着を ・ 第4を接着して、 ・ 第4を接着して、 ・ 第4を接着して、 ・ 第4を接着して、 ・ 第4を行うして、 ・ 第4を行うして、 ・ 第4を行うないではない。 ・ 第4を行うないでは、 ・ 第4を

本発明は▲つの反応室を連結して有する半導

体装置製造 法に関し、その第1の半導体層を形成するに先立ち、その半導体層上に水分、空 集等の吸着物を除去し、さらに反応室に大気 (空気特に酸素、水)の混入がないように、大気との適断用の第1の予備室と、基板上の吸着物除去用の予備加熱用の第2の予備室を設けることを目的としている。

従来プラズマ CVD 法特にグロー放電法を利用し、PIN 接合を積層法にて有する先電変換装置に関しては、本発明人の出願になる「光起電力発生用半導体装置(849.6.20 出願 特開昭 51—890 特願昭 49—71739)が知られている。また 半導体装置(特開昭 52—16990)も知った 半導体装置(特開昭 52—16990)も知った でいる。しかしての工層は、この工層を対象に対しての工層は、この工層を対象を指摘したがらも、このには全く開示していない。

本発明は半導体層を被形成面上に積層して作

- し さらに本発明はとの半導体中に設加された政
- <sup>第3</sup>第の後度を第1かよび第2の子僧室を設け、そ
- へとで飲去するととにより、従来知られていた1
- ◇ 20×10 cmの設度よりさらに 1/3以下好ましく
- は1/10~1/60としたととにより、単導体を七

を特徴としている。

また半導体層をそれぞれ独立に積層する方法 は本発明人により 半導体装置(特顧昭 53― 152887 853.12.10出版)かよびその分割出 腻 半導体装置作製方法(脊順昭 56—85607 856. 4. 16) に記されている。しかしとれらは独 立建設方式のプラズマ気相法が記されていた。 らる、やはり活性半導体層をさらに複数層にわ け、そとを IP,IN 抜合、さらにそれを発展させ たHIPPAINTを形成するととについての記載は ない。本発明はとれをさらに発展せしめ、先電 変換装置としての変換効率を 10~145/om (AM1 100mm/cmの照射元にかける 5cmの実性変換効 事)を有せしめ、従来の 6~85/cmよりもさら K 4~65 も向上せしめたことを特徴としている。 □ 体発明化かける光電変換袋量化かいて、Pま たな 単型半導 雇券に入針元貨のPまたは 単型 半導体層を活性半導体層に比べて広いエネルギ メンド市とし、その半導体層での展射光の薫収

~~

損失の増加を防いてい

として、本発明人の出頭になる 半導体装置 (米国特許 4,239,554 1980.12.6 発行 米国特許 4,254,429 1981.3.3 発行)が 知られている。本発明はかかる本発明人の発明になる出頭をさらに発展させたものである。

本発明はかかる半導体層に再結合中心中和用の水素、フツ素または塩素の如きハロゲン元素を 0.1~20 モルラの濃度に、またリチュームの如きアルカリ金属元素を 10~10 cm の濃度に含有せしめて、不対結合手中和効果を有せしめる

もに、 5~2000A 代表的には 5~100A の大きさの結晶性(ショートレンジオーダの結晶性) を有するセミアモルフッス(半非晶質)半導体(以下 8A8 という)とかかるショートレンジオーダの結晶性を有さないアモルフアス(非晶質) 半導体(以下 A8 という)とが層状に積層構造を 有して設けれたものである。

本発明は存化光電変換装置における光照射面 個のN型の半導体層がその領域での入射光の吸 収性を少なくするため BAB とし、さらにそれに 隣接した真性半導体層を BAB とし、入射光側で のキャリアのライフタイムを長くし、さらにこ の SAB 上面に真性の階段状または連続的に AB または AB を混入させた半導体層を積層して内部 電界を自発的に設け、光一電気変換効率の向上 を促したものである。

SAS K 関しては、本発明人の出版になる特願 昭 55-026388,855.3.3 出願(セミアモルフ アス半導体)が知られている。さらにこの SAS を利用して PIN 接合型の光電変換装置を設けた 発明として、本発明人の出願になる特願昭 56-008699,856.1.22 (光電変換装置)が知ら れている。

以下図面に従つて説明する。

第1図は本発明を実施するのに必要なプラズ

マ OVD 装置の概要を示す。

とれらを反応性気体の反応重への状出し口で あつて、かつプラズマ発生用の電響(B1), (B4), (B5), (54)より反応重例,例,例に供給している。との 反応性気体が反応室に放出されると、電磁エネルギが加えられ、それらの気体を活性化、分解して反応生成物が被形成面上に蒸發される。この反応電では直流~20MHs 例えば直流、500 KHs、13。56MHs の周波数の電磁エネルギを電極(2)(3)より加えた。さらに被形成面を有する基板(2)(3)より加えた。さらに被形成面を有する基板(2)に赤外線加熱炉(4)により100~500°0 代表的には200~300°0 に加熱し、多量の基板処理ができるようになつた。

基板(1) は最初第1の予備室はド挿入され、ロータリーボンプ(30) ドで実空引きされた。との予備室を大気圧ドするドは対より窒素を導入した。との予備室が実空引された後、その関リドないのでのドボ外離ランプドで加熱された第3の予備室ドゲイト(55) を関けて移立し、移りである。がイト(55) を関けて移っている。から、第1の予備室は対より窒素を導入した後、別の基板が導入される。かくの知きくりかえしにより、第1の予備室の基板は第8の予備室に、第2の予備

室内の基板は第1の反応 下備室で真空引を して大気を除去した後、第2の予備室で吸着酸 素、水を真空加熱により除去することは、半導 体層中の酸素の濃度を従来より知られた1~ 3×10°cm²よりもさらに1/3以下代表的には 1/10~1/30の1×10°~5×10°cm²にまで下げると とができた。

もちろん各反応室においても、外部よりの真空リークは lotorr以下を保障できるように務めている。

以上の如くにして第1の反応室において、被形成面上に1.6~2.28 V のエネルギバンド巾を有する P型の導電型を有する 81 x 0 (0 < x < 1)を200A以下代表的には 30~150A の厚さに形成した後、第1かよび第2の反応室を真空引をして、この被形成面を有する基板を第2の反応室に設置された基板は第3の反応室側に、第3の反応室側の

.

: 5

to.

μの厚さに形成させた。さらに第 4 の反応 室 22 にて N 型の第 4 の半導体層 (47)を 100~500 A の厚さに形成させた。この半導体層を 6 BBP(逆方向の空乏層電界)を少数キャリアに与えるため、この Eg を 1.8~2.5 eV とした 81 x 0, ~ (0 < x ≤ 1) とした。また I 層 (45)、N 層 (45) は 前配 1 た非単結晶シリコンを用い 1.5~1.8 eV とした

以上の如き 4 つの半導体層を積層した後、電 値(48) かよび耐湿性向上のため、エポキシ、ポ リイミド等の有機樹脂モールド(49) を 100~500 μの厚さドオーパーコートをした。

第2回以ドかいて、基板は透光性基板(40)例えばガラス、ポリイミド樹脂を用い、そとド 3~20月の深さの目1, 目1 中ド B , Pが最加された代表的またはそのパルタド A1, 0m が設けられ、りめとみ補助電板(41)を設けた。さらドこの上面に透明等電膜(43)をおくしている。この透明等電膜は 170 (酸化インジューム+3~105酸化スズ)

基板は第4の反応室図に、第4の反応室の基板は第3の予算室の基板は第4个に56を完全閉にした後、他のゲイト(56)を完全閉にした後、他のゲイト(57)より外部に出される。

第2の反応室内においては、第2回(A)にそのたて断面図が示されているが、P型の第1の半導体層(44)が形成した上にI型の第2の半導体層(45)が100~2000Aの厚さ代表的には200~500 Aの厚さに形成される。このI層は第2の半導体層を形成する際、第1の半導体層を生成する不純物が50~100A以上形成させ、P型用の不純物とN型用の不純物とが5×10cm<sup>7</sup>以上の濃度で直接に混合しないように務めた。

とのⅠ型半導体層は空乏層を形成させ、とこ でのキャリアの電極へのドリフトにより 移動を 助長させるためにきわめて重要である。

さらにこの技第人の反応室切にて、第2図(A) にかける N 型の第3の半導体層(46)を 0.1~0.6

と酸化スズ、酸化アンチモンまたはその混合物 を積層して 2 層膜としていい。

以上の如くにして得られた第2回以に対応したエネルギバンド巾を第2回向にその番号を対応して致けている。

との 図面 より 男 らか な如く、 活性 半導体層

層して設け、 ITO の透明導電

(41)~(46)はこの場合の少! **ャリアであるホー** ルをP型半導体層(44)に(44)、6)間の高い電位差 により効率よく供給せしめている。特に照射光 近くにある真性半導体層(45)での空乏層のひろが りおよび高い電界強度を有せしめるためド型半 導体層(46)を設け、さらにとの(46)で光照射によ り発生したキャリアは BBF 効果の助けを含めて 少数キャリアをP型半導体層にドリフトさせた ものである。その結果、従来より知られた単な る PIN 半導体においては 5~7%/cm²t での効率 しか得られなかつたものが、 PINN 型構造とす るととにより、10~12がの高い変換効率を AM1 にて得るととができた。さらに 10cm の大面積 **急 → に かいても、(41) の 補助電極の助けを含めて** 原放電圧 0.9~0.95∀、短絡電流 16~20mA/cm 7~10月の実用変換効率を得ることができた。

第3回は基板(40)を導電性とし、例えばステンレスとしたものである。この上面に第2回(4)と \_同様に第1、第2、第3、第4の半導体層を(44) P(44)としている。この場合 P はその被膜形成の際その不純物濃度が 5×10~1×10 cm²ときわめて低いため、ポンペ中で 5~10 P P M (水素希釈)を作ることがジボランとポンペとの反応により不可能である。このため本発明においては、シラン中に 10~100 P P M のジボランを添加したポンペを用いていることが他の特徴である。かくして勧御性を有する P 半導体層(46)を作ることができた。この中に第1の半導体(44)よりのオートドーピングによる P 型不純物の混入を禁止する

ため、本発明においては第1図に示す如くP型

半導体層(44)用の第1の反応室袋と『型半導体層

用の第2の反応室匈とを独立にしている。特に

膜(45)補助電極で3人樹脂モールド(49)により設けて

▲一』における対応エネルギパンド図を第3

り、上方向よりの光照射のためw(47)ェ(46)を(45)

図(B)に示している。この場合は第2図(A)と異な

(45), (46), (47)

P型半導体層(44)に炭素を添加した場合、との炭素が部分的(局部的)にPの第2の半導体層に混入し、電気的導電性を防げることを防ぐことはきわめて重要である。とのため(45)の第2の半導体層は産素、ゲルマニュームまたはその混合体で主成分とし、炭素、酸素、硫酸素が 5×1 0 cm 以上の最度に混入して電気的語音度を悪くしないように務めた。

かくして第3図(D)の如き場合においても、第 2図と同様の105をとえる安接効率を得るとと ができた。

第3回の他の製造方法ドついては第1回、第 2回ドかいて述べたことと同様である。

以上の説明にかいて半導体装置はPINN さた は NIPP 接合を 1 つ存せしめた。しかしこれを さらにくりかえし、先展射面質より PINNPINN または PINNPIN 接合と Manakk し、装備の IN 低性層を非単結晶の S1 により 1.6~1.8em とし 後傷を S1 に Company (0 5 x 5 1) により 1.0~1.6 Y と して開放電圧の増大に務めてもよい。また NIPP K関し、 HIPPHIPP 接合、 HIPPHIP 接合とし た場合も同様である。

以上の説明より明らかな如く、本発明にかい。
iso wrt, rww, iwo, ir titen w

ては活性半導体層をIN IF とし、従来より単に

PまたはNの半導体層よりも低不純物機度とし

たというのではなく、その中にかける電流防容

IMAN Patitat

要素である酸素、炭素、窒素を3×100m2以下と

し、さらに光照射面倒でのI層中でのI価かよ

し、であれて、 
 でいることにより少数キャリアの 
 でったとにより少数キャリアの 
 でったとにより少数キャリアの 
 でったとにより少数 
 でったとにより、 
 でったとにより、 
 でったとにより、 
 でも一体化することにより、 
 でも一体化することにより、 
 でも一体化することにより、 
 でもなり、 
 でもなり、 
 でもなり、 
 でもなくないものと信ずる

#### 4個百の簡単な説明

第1回は本苑明に用いられた半導体装置製造

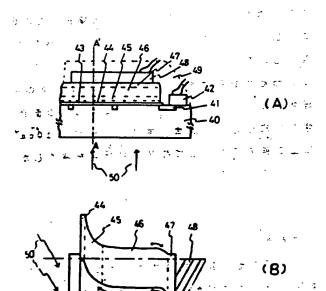
装置の概要を示す。

・第2図、第3図において(A) 本発明の光電変換装置のたて断面図を示し、 た(B)は(A)に対応したエネルギバンド図を示している。

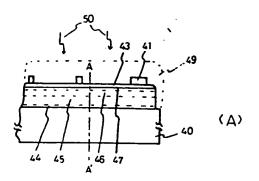
特許山垣人 株式会社半導体エネルギー研究所 代表者 山 崎 舜 平

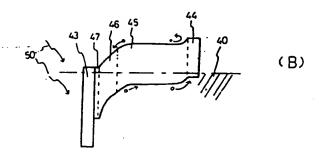
- 1973年 - 1975年 - <u>197</u>7 1度年年 - 1977年 - 1977

第1回



-374-





¥3 図